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BAD NEWS FROM BERLIN.

BITTER COMMENTS ON THE EIGHTY CLUB'S DINNER TO MR. PARNELL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO VISIT SIR W. HARCOURT—SPLENDID SUCCESS OF MESSRS. HALLE AND CARR'S NEW GALLERY—NOTABLE PICTURES TO BE SEEN THERE—THE ACADEMY DINNER—POLITICAL PARTIES—MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, May 8.—The news from Berlin is again so very grave that the end is believed to be near. The bulletins as usual tell but a small part of the truth. Private telegrams to London since Sunday describe the Emperor as sinking rapidly. These may be too strongly worded, but it is certain that the Queen thinks it doubtful whether to-morrow's Drawing-Room can be held. There was at one moment some question of countermanding the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Glasgow.

The bitterness of politics may be seen in the comments with which the Unionist journals usher in to-night's dinner to Mr. Parnell by the Eighty Club. All is repeated that Mr. Gladstone ever said—and he has said much—in censure upon Mr. Parnell as the leader of a movement resting upon crime, and leading to plunder and disunion and anarchy. Yet Mr. Gladstone is not expected to be present.

It is true, as reported, that Mr. Chamberlain visits Sir William Harcourt at his country place, Lyndhurst, in New Forest, but all speculations based on the visit are valueless. Mr. Chamberlain goes from Saturday to Monday only, and no politics will be talked, still less any negotiations entered upon.

The new Gallery is more than a success; it is a sensation. The gallery itself is like nothing London has before seen. You walk in, out of the tumult of Regent-st., and find yourself in a court with a fountain flashing, and palms, shrubs and flowers all about. The court is panelled with marbles of many hues, and overhung with gilded balconies resting on the gilded capitals of marble columns, with statues of bronze and of marble, medals and bas reliefs at intervals. Two large, airy and well-lighted galleries lead from this court, and in them are some of the most admirable pictures yet seen in London.

Mr. Burne Jones sends three, beautiful in drawing and lustrous in color; characteristic examples of art which may be met with adoration or hostility, but never with indifference. Mr. Alma Tadema has a sketch of his Academy picture, better on the whole than the completed work. He has another small work more delightful than either, finished like a gem, full of grace and brilliancy. Mr. Herkomer, who has seven pictures in the Academy, has five here, of which portraits of Julia, Marchioness of Tweeddale, and of Mr. Alexander Macmillan are the best. Mr. Shannon's portrait of Mrs. Williamson still more decisively than before indicates this young artist's gifts as a painter of beautiful women. Mr. Watts sends an "Angel of Death," sombre, pathetic and powerful. Sir John Millais's "Forlorn" is an experiment in color and feeling, more daring than happy. Mr. Richmond's Mrs. Andrew Lang shows what he can do as plainly as his Academy Bismarck what he cannot. He can paint a pretty, clever face with the stamp of distinction. Mr. Millet, the American artist, here, as at the Academy, shows how much his work has gained in interest and technique. The portrait of Mr John Morley, by Mr. Ward, an artist heretofore little known, reveals him as a painter of originality and real ability in rendering character.

Many other works are there of originality and attractiveness. Critics agree that it is a surprisingly strong exhibtion, rich in pictures remote from the commonplace. To-day's private view brought together a company such as the Academy itself has seldom collected. Much of what is most beautiful and most distinguished in London was there to be seen. There was but one opinion. Messrs. Carr and Halle, who conceived this scheme, Mr. Robson, the architect who designed the galleries, and the artists who have contributed to them, have all together conferred upon London a new delight.

The Royal Academy Dinner differed in nothing from the usual yearly course of such banquets save in dulness of speeches. Lord Salisbury's was the exception. Sir Frederick Leighton called up everybody in honeyed phrases, not less finished than his pictures. The Academy, as usual, recognized the existence of no paper but "The Times," admitting not even reporters from other journals. Two of them fitly retort by omitting all notice of the dinner.

Lady Hayter's party on Saturday evening, in Grosvenor Square, was by no means a Home Rule party exclusively. Yet had a vote been taken in her crimson silk drawing-rooms Ireland would have had a Parliament there and then. Some of the London papers say that the company were expressly invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. That is an error. Most people knew that Mr. Gladstone was dining there, but his name did not appear on the cards of invitation to the party. It would have been most unusual had it been there. The dinner-party, however, consisted entirely of Home Rulers, with the exception of the American Charge d' Affairs and Mrs. White. A diplomatist has, of course, no politics.

There are people in London who take the same sort of affectionate interest in Mr. Gladstone's health that the Mugwumps do in Mr. Blaine's. Imagine their feelings when they beheld him drive off at half-past 11 for Dollis Hill in an open carriage!

A reception of a stricter character was that given by Lord and Lady Ripon in Carlton Gardens last night to the Women's Liberal Federation. This Federation is a kind of Liberal Primrose League. It must, I suppose, be admitted that women are more and more concerning themselves with the practical business of politics, and Liberal women could hardly refuse the challenge which the existence and success of the Primrose League offered them. Lady Rosebery, too, gives them a tea-party at her new house in Berkley Square, returning from Glasgow in time for this function, which also is to be political in character, but only because it is a political body to whom this hospitality is offered. G. W. S.

COMMERCIAL UNION AGITATION.

MR. WIMAN'S CAMPAIGN IN BRITISH AMERICA GAINING SUPPORT.

Ottawa, May 8 (Special).—In association with the Opposition leaders, as alleged, Erastus Wiman is perfecting plans for speakers stumping British America and renewing the agitation for commercial union between Canada and the United States. Mr. Wiman, who has been oscillating between Montreal and other points, has received assurances of support from influential quarters in all directions, if he will organize a strong aggressive campaign in all the populous country districts and the large urban centres of population.

FERDINAND'S CHIEF ENEMY REMOVED.

Sophia, May 8.—The Bulgarian Government has removed Metropolitan Clement owing to his hostility to Prince Ferdinand.

TO BE PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.

London, May 8.—The following American ladies will be presented to the Queen at the Drawing Room to-morrow: Mesdames Cornelius Vanderbilt, Fitzhugh, Whitehouse, Mackin and Miller, and Miss Miller, sister-in-law of Commander Chadwick.

DOM PEDRO SUFFERING FROM PLEURISY.

Milan, May 8.—The Emperor of Brazil is suffering from pleurisy. The physicians attending him say that his condition is serious.

THE MOHICAN AT QUEENSTOWN.

London, May 8.—The steam yacht Mohican, of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, which left Newport News, April 18, for St. Michaels, bound for Glasgow, with William Clark and a number of American yachtsmen on board, arrived at Queenstown to-day. She will proceed for Greenock to-morrow.

MAHLON SANDS KILLED IN LONDON.

HE STARTED FOR A RIDE IN ROTTEN ROW AND HIS HORSE THREW HIM.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, May 8.—I have to record with regret the death of Mr. Mahlon Sands, an American equally well known in New-York and London. His horse bolted in Rotten Row last evening, between half-past 6 and 7, ran furiously from Albert Gate to the eastern end of the Row, slipped on the pavement, fell, and threw its rider on his head. Mr. Sands was taken to St. George's Hospital opposite, but never regained consciousness. He died within two hours. Mrs. Sands, who had been sent for, was with him. I repeat the story of the accident as it was told me by an eye-witness. Mr. Sands was a familiar figure, well liked in London society, of which his wife had for years past been an ornament. His death is sincerely deplored and sympathy with her is universal. G. W. S.

Mahlon Sands was born in New-York about forty-six years ago. His father was the founder of the firm of A. B. Sands & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in drugs, and he left a large fortune to his family. Mahlon Sands retired from business fifteen years ago. Though he became a member of his father's firm, he did not care and did not need to continue in business on his own account after its dissolution. For the last ten years Mr. Sands spent most of his time abroad, paying frequent visits to New-York, however, the last of them so recently as in 1887. He was twice married. His first wife, who died a few years after her marriage, was a daughter of Robert B. Minturn. His second, who survives him, is the daughter of the Rev. Alanson Hartpence, who was a Philadelphia clergyman. Her mother, Mrs. Hartpence, was the sister of Levi P. Morton. The Sands-Hartpence wedding took place at Mr. Morton's Newport house, Fair Lawn, in 1872.

Mr. Sands was well known in social circles both in London and in New-York. In this city he was a member of the Knickerbocker Club. Before his second marriage he was the owner of the yacht Vilking, but much preferred riding to yachting. He was a graceful and accomplished horseman, and an excellent judge of horse-flesh, and the owner of several valuable saddle horses. The manner of his death, therefore, is to his friends as great a surprise as the news of it is a shock. Besides his widow, Mr. Sands leaves a family of four. The eldest is his daughter by his first wife, a young lady who has already "come out" in London society, where she is much admired and sought after. The others are all mere children, two boys and a girl.

Mr. Sands's mother lives in New-York at No. 2 East Forty-eighth-st. He has two brothers, one of whom, Philip, is in this city. The other, Harry, prefers, as Mahlon did, to live in Europe, where he now is. Mr. Sands's only sister is the wife of E. L. Godkin. His other relatives in this city are Mr. Morton, his uncle by marriage, and Robert B. Minturn, the brother of his first wife. It is expected that his body will be brought to this country for burial.

THE CATALONIA RUNS AGROUND.

PUMPS SET GOING TO KEEP HER COMPARTMENTS FROM FILLING.

London, May 8.—Yesterday evening during a fog the Cunard steamer Catalonia, from Boston for Liverpool, grounded near Mizzen Head, slightly damaging her stem. Water rushed into her collision compartments and the pumps had to be set to work and were kept going until the steamer reached Queenstown. There she was examined, and the damage not being dangerous, she was allowed to proceed to Liverpool. The passengers were startled at the time the steamer grounded, but there was no panic.

NO POLITICS IN THAT SHOT.

Bukarest, May 8.—A man fired two gunshots into the palace of King Charles last evening. No political significance attaches to the incident. The man was arrested.

THE CREW OF THE EUREKA SAFE.

NOT A LIFE LOST BY THE MID-OCEAN COLLISION WITH THE BENISON.

Philadelphia, May 8 (Special).—Captain R. B. Quick, of the Morgan Line steamer Eureka, which sank at sea on Sunday morning, and the thirty-eight men composing the crew were brought to this city this morning by the steamer Dessoug, Captain Howes. Captain Howes said this afternoon:

I found them on the brig Caroline Gray, which pulled up the shipwrecked crew on Sunday evening. The Gray was on her way to this port, but would not reach here as rapidly as the Dessoug, and it was necessary that no time should be lost in allaying the fears of the friends of the crew and the public. The collision between the Benison and the Eureka took place about 178 miles southeast of Cape Henlopen, about noon of Sunday and amid a dense fog. Captain Quick tells me that the Eureka went down in thirty minutes from the time the blow was struck, and she lies in the track of the coasters with about twenty feet of her masts sticking out of the water. The Benison struck her on the starboard side amidships with such force that the bow knocked the boilers clean out of place.

The crash was a fearful one, and it was a marvel that none of the men were killed by it. The boats were cut from their davits and some were entirely destroyed. The Eureka went down before the men had all got into the boats. They kept together until the fog lifted and then sighted the Gray, which took them off.

Captain Quick and his crew left this city for New-York this evening.

"REFORM" IN THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Chicago, May 8 (Special).—As an instance of the efficiency of the Chicago Post Office under Democratic rule the following is interesting. Nearly a year ago a package started out from London with a printed label upon it reading, "Messrs. Charles McDonald & Co. periodical agency, 55 Washington-st., Chicago, Illinois, United States." On May 28, 1887, it reached Chicago. Then it rested in the Chicago Post Office until Saturday, May 5, 1888, when it was discovered by an enterprising clerk, who promptly informed Mr. McDonald, and yesterday the bundle ended its long travels on the counter of Mr. McDonald's store and proved itself to be a lot of catalogues of pictures in last year's Paris Salon. To add insult to injury the Chicago Post Office collected $1 duty on the package yesterday.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 8.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision declaring that the city ordinance of 1857, under which the saloons of the city were permitted to sell beer and wine on Sunday, was not legally adopted when the people voted on it, and that it is therefore null and void. Under this ordinance the saloon keepers got to selling liquors as well as wine and beer, and out of this state of affairs grew a temperance agitation which kept the city in an almost constant ferment. This is now ended and the Sunday liquor law quesaion is finally settled. Under the decision the Downing Liquor law applies to St. Louis as well as to other parts of the State, and the police authorities will at once take measures to enforce the law. It may therefore be stated that there will be no more open saloons or beer gardens in St. Louis on Sunday.

A DOUBLE HANGING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 8 (Special).—Robert G. Hall and David Vincent were hanged in the county prison this morning. The last hours of the two men were spent with their spiritual advisers, the Rev. Mr. Smiley, of the Presbyterian Church, ministering for Hall, and the Rev. Father Isoleri, of the Italian Catholic Church, for Vincent. Hall was convicted for murdering Lillian Rivers, his mistress, and Vincent for killing George Carlofatti, a brother Italian.

FINED $250 EACH FOR CONSPIRACY.

Buffalo, May 8.—Hiram B. Everest and Charles M. Everest, of the Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, convicted of conspiracy in trying to injure trade and commerce by attempting to blow up the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Works in 1881, were fined $250 each by Judge Haight, in the Supreme Court, this afternoon. Attorney Bacon, of Rochester, appeared in person for Hiram B. Everest and paid the fine promptly. The case has been in the court for a year. Several civil suits brought by the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Works claiming damages amounting to over $200,000 are still pending.

A LOCAL OPTION ELECTION ORDERED.

Belvidere, N. J., May 8 (Special).—Chief Justice Beasley has granted an order for an election in Warren County under the provisions of the new High License and Local Option bill. In two days the temperance people secured 1,500 names, twice as many as the law required to have the question of local option submitted to the voters of the county.

POOR WHEAT CROP IN MICHIGAN.

Lansing, Mich., May 8.—Advance figures from the forthcoming Michigan monthly crop report indicate but 68 per cent of an average crop of wheat. The crop of 1887 was 22,615,000 bushels. The condition of this year's crop is reported 21 per cent lower than one year ago, and the outlook is most discouraging.

THE PARNELL-CARNARVON AFFAIR.

ATTITUDE OF THE LATE LORD-LIEUTENANT TOWARD IRELAND.

THE IRISH LEADER REPEATS THE STORY OF THE INTERVIEW AND SAYS THAT LORD SALISBURY KNEW ALL ABOUT IT—IRISHMEN NOT TO GET THEIR POLITICS FROM ROME.

London, May 8.—The Eighty Club gave a banquet to Mr. Parnell this evening. Herbert Gladstone, the Earl of Cavan, and all the leading Parnellites were present. Mr. Parnell, on rising to speak, was received with prolonged cheers. He thanked the club for the honor done him and said that the occasion would have a great effect in Ireland, reminding Irishmen that they were not alone in the struggle, and, what was more important, that their responsibility was not the sole responsibility in this matter. With reference to Lord Carnarvon he said:

"His lordship has sought refuge in evasion, but he has never denied any statement that I have made. I should not have referred to Lord Carnarvon in his absence had not Lord Salisbury attacked us, in our connection with the Liberals, as assassins unfit to be entrusted with the government of Ireland. That I think entitled me to retort. The Conservatives have not always considered it derogatory to invite us to interviews and dinners and luncheons in order to consult us in regard to the manner in which Ireland should be governed. Lord Carnarvon had ample opportunity to deny the statements made by me three months ago by letter, but instead of doing so he waited until my friend, Dwyer Gray, to whom he made the communication in question, was dead before he attempted to contradict me."

Mr. Parnell then told of an interview between himself and Lord Carnarvon at the latter's invitation, at which Carnarvon agreed that it would be advisable to give Ireland a Parliament and to protect her industries, and Mr. Parnell admitted that in such an event the League would become useless and be dissolved.

"Lord Carnarvon," continued Mr. Parnell, "never denied these statements, and I never said he pledged himself to them. He admits, however, that Lord Salisbury knew beforehand that the interview was coming and he was afterward informed of its tenor. Yet he accuses me of a breach of confidence in having invited him to publish the text of his written communication to Lord Salisbury immediately after the interview."

Mr. Parnell then proceeded to speak of the Pope's rescript. He said he approached the subject with unwillingness, and did not think it his business, as a Protestant, to vindicate the freedom of Catholics. He was convinced that Irish Catholics knew their political duty and how to vindicate themselves. They would not allow anybody, however high or influential, to influence them a jot in their political duty to their country—a thing that had been repeatedly tried from Rome.

With regard to the Plan of Campaign, when that was instituted, he was dangerously ill and compelled to refrain from all work. He confessed, however, that although the Plan of Campaign had benefited thousands and pacified the country, he would have then advised against it because it contained features inimical to the National situation and would serve as a pretext for the Tories to inflict further coercion. When, in 1887, he was able to speak it was too late. The Government had already struck at Dillon and O'Brien, and he thought it better to let the matter rest, but he stipulated that neither the League nor the Parnellite party should be identified with the plan and that the sphere of the plan should be as restricted as possible.

"While leaving to Dillon, O'Brien and others to deal with the rescript," said Mr. Parnell, "I shall adhere to our custom, when the Government strikes an Irishman, to fight for him, whether he be right or wrong."

DISORDER IN IRELAND.

Cork, May 8.—A riot occurred at Dunmanway, this county, to-day, as the police were removing a number of prisoners to this city. The police charged upon the rioters and used their batons freely.

CONDEMNING THE POPE'S RESCRIPT.

Dublin, May 8.—A National League meeting, held at Sligo to-day, adopted resolutions condemning the Pope's rescript and pledging those present to submit themselves to Mr. Parnell's guidance.

THE EMPEROR HAS A GOOD DAY.

Berlin, May 8.—The Emperor passed a good day to-day. Toward evening his temperature increased slightly and he was rather depressed in spirits. The Empress therefore abandoned her projected visit to the inundated districts along the Vistula.

CAUSE OF THE BRADFORD DISASTER.

CAR WHEELS RAPPED MERELY TO PRODUCE A GOOD IMPRESSION ON THE PASSENGERS.

Boston, May 8.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has submitted its report in relation to the accident of January 10 last on the Western Division of the Boston and Maine road near Bradford, in which ten persons were killed and fifty injured. The commission concludes that the accident resulted from a broken flange of the front wheel of the forward truck of the smoking car. In regard to the method of inspection of the wheels on the day of the accident it is inclined to think it a "lamentable mockery," the evidence having shown that at Prison Point the wheels were looked at by a man who pretended to be able to detect any flaws by eyesight and stated that it was customary to rap the wheels because it produced a good impression on the public.

HEAVY RAINSTORMS IN THE WEST.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE IN KANSAS—REJOICING IN IOWA.

Kansas City, May 8.—A dispatch from Harrisonville, in Case County, states that the storm at that place and in the southern part of the county on Sunday was the worst ever known, the hail beating down the growing grain to such an extent that in some portions of the county it was destroyed. On the farm of James Hoots, near Archie, the water in Black Creek rose so rapidly that a cabin in which lived the family of James Denton, a renter, was swept away, but the inmates were rescued. Grand River overflowed its banks, rising nine feet inside of two hours. A flock of sheep belonging to William Tobin was swept away, forty-two of them being drowned. From Butler, Bates County, much damage is reported to the growing grain. The storm did great damage to crops and killed chickens and young animals.

A heavy storm prevailed in Kansas City and vicinity yesterday. The streets were flooded several inches, the sewers being hardly able to corry off the flood. No damage was done, however. The storm seemed to gather fury as it went and it is probable that reports of much loss will come from the northern part of the State.

Six houses in this city were struck by lightning. The house of J. H. Terwilliger was burned and Mrs. Terwilliger and her little daughter were so badly shocked that they are still unconscious.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 8 (Special).—The rainfall over the State since May 1 has been unprecedented for that period. On Thursday it exceeded that of the entire month of April. All over the State streams and wells have been filled, the earth saturated deeply, and the question of grass and grain settled. It has given the State a boom better than that in corner lots, or than could have been secured by railroad legislation.

SUICIDE OF A DESPONDENT LOVER.

Pittsburg, May 8 (Special).—Ulysses G., son of Judge Calderwood, of Greenville, Ohio, committed suicide at Braddock, near here, last night by swallowing an entire box of rat poison. He was a compositor on "The Braddock News" and is said to have been despondent over the refusal of his parents to consent to his marriage to a young woman of Greenville. He had made two previous attempts at suicide. Several weeks ago he opened a vein in his arm but that was discovered in time. A revolver was taken from him yesterday. Calderwood was twenty-two and a member of the Episcopal Church.

MICHIGAN FOR ALGER.

HER DELEGATES INSTRUCTED FOR HIM.

WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT GRAND RAPIDS—CHEERS FOR MR. BLAINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 8.—The Republican State Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention at Chicago was held here to-day, and the attendance was larger than at any convention ever held in the State. When the convention was called to order at noon by D. C. Page, of Petoskey, every seat was occupied. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens and portraits of Washington, Fremont, Lincoln, Garfield, Grant and Zach. Chandler adorned the walls. Pictures of living statesmen were not allowed. Ex-Congressman E. S. Lacey, of Charlotte, was called upon to act as temporary chairman and James M. Stone, of Detroit, as secretary, and later the temporary organization was made permanent. On taking the gavel Mr. Lacey made a glowing speech, eloquently contrasting the Democratic with the Republican party and showed where the present Administration is conspiring to injure Northern States, and especially Michigan by free trade doctrines. He also eulogized General Alger without mentioning his name and his hints were sufficient to provoke hearty applause.

After dinner the usual reports were made by the committee, and resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles heretofore enunciated, setting forth the wisdom and benefits of the protective tariff and arraigning the Democratic party and the present Administration for its sectional and selfish attitude upon the tariff and especially for singling out the great industries of Michigan for destruction; also complimenting the worth and availability of General Alger, of Michigan. On this point the resolutions say:

We do hereby unanimously and earnestly recommend him as the Presidential candidate in the coming campaign who, if nominated, will harmonize and unite the party everywhere, and lead the Republicans on to a great victory; also that the Michigan delegates to the National Convention be requested to use all honorable means to secure General Alger's nomination.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and with immense applause and then the election for delegates-at-large was in order. There were eight or ten candidates in the field and the canvass was heated and exciting. In the nominating speeches the most interesting figure that took the floor was ex-United States Senator F. W. Palmer, of Grand Haven, who has been living a comparatively retired life since his return from abroad. He arose to indorse the nomination of ex-Lieutenant-Governor M. S. Crosby, of this city, as one of the delegates and his speech was as full of fire as ever. The successful candidates for the honors were Robert E. Frazer, Detroit; John K. Boies, Hudson; W. Q. Atwood, colored, of Saginaw; and S. B. Danston, Houghton. Three hours were occupied in electing the four delegates and six ballots were required for the last man. During the nominating speeches Alger's name was frequently mentioned and invariably received with applause. Only twice was another name spoken, both times that of Blaine, and the immense building was fairly shaken with the cheers that arose from every part of the house, far surpassing any previous demonstrations. None of the other candidates in the field was mentioned, even in the most distant manner. District delegates and alernates were announced and the State Central Committee was chosen and the convention adjourned. Chairman James McMillan of the old State Committee refused to accept a second term and it was left with the new committee to elect his successor. James M. Turner, of Lansing, is mentioned for the position; also, Henry Conant, of Monroe, M. C. Burch, of this city, and E. S. Lacey, of Charlotte. The committee will meet at an early date and take action.

The feeling in the convention was for Alger by a large majority but by the way that Blaine's name was received it was evident that the Michigan delegates are all favorable to him as second choice. They would vote for Alger to the last if they thought he had any show. They will, in case they cannot get him first place push hard to get him on the ticket as Vice-President and successor to his soldier friend General Logan. To-night a great Republican mass-meeting was held in Convention Hall and addresses were made by R. E. Frazer, of Detroit; Governor C. G. Luce, J. W. McNabb, of Fremont; E. S. Lacey, R. G. Horr, of Saginaw, and others.

GRANITE STATE REPUBLICANS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION — DELEGATES TO CHICAGO UNINSTRUCTED.

Concord, N. H., May 8 (Special).—So many Republicans never gathered in New-Hampshire at a similar convention since the formation of the party as participated to-day in the choice of delegates-at-large to Chicago. Over 600 took part and the gathering included nearly all the prominent members of the party in the State. Senator Chandler was often inquired for, but did not come from Washington. Congressman Gallinger, as chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order and made a brief address. His references to John Sherman and Edmunds were received in silence; the names of Depew, Gresham, Hawley and Allison were applauded; more enthusiasm was created by the mention of Senator Harrison's name; but when "Blaine" was spoken the convention burst into cheers, delegates jumped to their feet and swung their hats, and the uproar lasted several minutes. This was the only reference to Presidential candidates during the convention.

Judge Henry E. Burnham, a young lawyer of Manchester, presided, and made an able address on National issues.

On the first ballot ex-Governor Person C. Cheney, of Manchester; Congressman Jacob H. Gallinger, of Concord, and Hiram A. Tuttle, of Pittsfield, were elected delegates-at-large; and ex-Mayor Alfred T. Batchelder, of Keene, was elected the fourth delegate by acclamation.

Editor O. C. Moore, of "The Nashua Telegraph," chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, prepared the platform, which was confined to the arraignment of the Democratic party and instructions to "delegates this day elected to Chicago to use every honorable effort to place in nomination a ticket that will command universal confidence, defy every assault and be resistless at the polls; a ticket that in its triumph, which we unhesitatingly predict, shall restore the Government to the only party that is National in its aims, just in its purposes, humane in its methods, loyal in its achievements, and progressive and American in its principles."

The Ist Congressional District Convention elected John L. Peary, of Wolfeborough, and Edward H. Gilman, of Exeter, as delegates. The IId Congressional District chose Chester Pike, of Cornish, and Charles H. Greenleaf, of Franconia. The delegates are all representative Republicans, identified with the various industries and professions of the State and go to Chicago uninstructed and without pronounced preferences. A majority of them feel disposed to follow the lead of the New-York Republicans in selecting a standard bearer, realizing the importance of a nomination acceptable to that State. The party in New-Hampshire was never more earnest, aggressive and harmonious than now, and a lively campaign on National, State and local issues is certain. The canvass for delegates, while one of the most spirited ever carried on in the State, resulted in no hard feelings or bitterness and half a dozen unsuccessful ones among the most prominent candidates express satisfaction at the result, and admit being fairly and honorably beaten. Personal preferences only entered into the canvass, and none of the rivalry created last summer by the great railroad fight was manifested in any way.

DELAWARE DEMOCRATS CONVENE.

CLELELAND DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS CHOSEN.

Dover, Del., May 8 (Special).—The Democratic State Convention met here at noon to-day to select delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. As usual, bad blood was engendered between the factions in the preliminary caucusing in Kent County, over the name of Senator Saulsbury. It was agreed at the primaries that each faction should name a man, but the anti-Saulsbury men combined with the Newcastle County men and got both delegates. Robert H. Hill, of Kent County, was elected chairman of the convention, with a secretary and vice-president from each county. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Federal Administration and favoring Cleveland's renomination; recognizing "with pride the part Delaware's favorite son, the Hon. T. F. Bayard, has borne in the National Administration," and indorsing the Mills Tariff bill. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. The following were elected delegates and alternates to St. Louis: Newcastle County, E. R. Cochran and L. C. Vandegrift; alternates, J. W. Cooch and J. S. Rodney. Kent County, W. A. C. Hardcastle and Charles J. Harrington; alternates, Colonel E. T. Cooper and John W. Hall. Sussex, W. F. Causey and W. H. Stevens; alternates, H. C. Penington and Colonel W. R. McCabe. It was the shortest and tamest Democratic Convention ever held in the State.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., May 8 (Special).—The following will probably be the Republican candidates for Congress from the ten districts of this State, to be nominated in Petersburg on May 17: T. H. B. Browne, Ist; George E. Bowden, IId; J. W. Southward, IIId; B. H. Hooper, IVth; James Brown, Vth; J. H. Hopkins, VIth; R. J. Walker, VIIth; W. C. Elam, VIIIth; Henry Bowen, IXth; W. E. Craig, Xth. Colonel William Lamb, ex-Mayor of Norfolk, will preside over the State Republican Committee, which also meets in Petersburg May 17.

DENYING ANOTHER BLAINE RUMOR.

A TALK WITH CHAIRMAN JONES, OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman B. F. Jones, of the Republican National Committee, is at the Windsor Hotel, where he arrived from Pittsburg last night. He had pressing business engagements which prevented him from giving more than a few moments of time to the reporter who called on him to ascertain what there was new in the political field. That time was principally spent in an emphatic denial of the reported interview with him sent out from Pittsburg last Saturday night, in which he was made to say that Mr. Blaine could not support Allison, Sherman or Harrison for the nomination; that Mr. Blaine was socially friendly to these gentlemen, but politically they were wide apart. "That is language which never passed my lips," said Mr. Jones. "The greater part of the reported interview is similarly incorrect. The fact is that I have nothing to say about politics."

"Have you received any letter from Mr. Blaine since his letter of withdrawal?"

"I have not; neither do I know of any letter from him."

"Will he accept the nomination if it is tendered to him?"

"I do not know."

"What do you think?"

"Well, what would you do if the nomination was tendered to you?"

"But he has withdrawn as a candidate?"

"Certainly he has. But if the Convention should now nominate him, that is quite another thing. That is the action of the people."

"How about the Pennsylvania delegation—is it for Sherman, as reported?"

"Only the delegates-at-large and a few of the district delegates have so far been elected. It is therefore impossible yet to say what the delegation will do."

"There is a story, Mr. Jones, that in 1884 Walker Blaine brought to you and S. B. Elkins a letter from his father directed to Senator Conkling asking his support, which was left to your discretion to deliver or not, and that it was not delivered."

"I never saw or heard of such a letter. It is a story of the same character as the reports now being spread that Mr. Blaine has written a letter withdrawing his withdrawal; that he will write a letter refusing to accept the nomination if it is tendered to him; that he is a very ill man, and so on."

"What about Mr. Depew in Pennsylvania?"

"He is well known in Pennsylvania and we admire him greatly."

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Detroit, May 8.—Wm. A. Coombs and Charles E. Townsend were elected delegates to the National Convention by the Republicans of the IIId District to-day. They were instructed for Alger.

Kingston, N. Y., May 8 (Special).—The Republican Congressional Convention for the XVIIth District was held here this afternoon. Irving Holcomb, of Delaware County, was chairman. Jacob Lefevre, of Ulster, and Marvin D. Wheeler, of Delaware, were chosen delegates to the Chicago Convention by acclamation. Robert Loughran, of Ulster, and Oliver Barke, of Greene County, were selected as alternates. Mr. Lefevre is a Blaine man and his second choice is Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Wheeler is adverse to expressing any preference and says he is for "the best man." Robert Loughran is outspoken for Blaine. A resolution to the effect that it was unwise to instruct the delegation to vote for any special candidate was passed. General Sharpe made a brief address.

Canandaigua, N. Y., May 8 (Special).—At the Ontario County Republican Convention to-day delegates were elected as follows to the State Convention: William L. Smith, of Canandaigua; Roscoe G. Chase, of Geneva; J. C. Carmichael, of Phelps; Edwin E. Bond, of West Bloomfield; Ira N. Deyo, of Richmond; Ellery G. Allen, of Farmington, and H. E. Knapp, of Manchester. They go unpledged, but are supposed to be for Depew.

To the Congressional Convention the following delegates were chosen: Frank B. Merritt, of Canandaigua; Levi A. Page, of Seneca; Robert B. Ferguson, of Phelps; M. F. Blaine, of Geneva; Murray Benham, of Hopewell; William L. Parkhurst, of Manchester; Simeon R. Wheeler, of East Bloomfield; Luther Pomeroy, of Bristol; John H. Cady, of Gorham, and Thomas Eldridge, of Canadice. They are for Raines for delegate to the National Convention and he is pledged to Depew.

Olean, N. Y., May 8 (Special).—The Allegany County Republican Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention was held at Wellsville to-day. Eight delegates with Frank Smith, secretary of the State Committee, at the head, were elected. They are not instructed but seem to favor Blaine, with Depew for second choice.

Cortland, N. Y., May 8.—The following delegates were elected from Cortland County to the Republican State Convention: R. H. Duell, A. P. Smith, W. H. Crane, C. C. Adams and A. S. Brown. The Convention indorsed Blaine with enthusiasm and instructed the delegates to the Judicial Convention to support A. P. Smith for Supreme Court Judge.

Syracuse, May 8.—At the Republican city caucuses to-day, involving the choice of delegates to the Congressional Convention, which elects delegates to Chicago, Howard G. White got thirty-one delegates and Senator Francis Hendricks twenty-one. This gives White, in the caucuses so far held, fifty-one to thirty-four, and assures his election, as Cortland County has elected an anti-Hendricks delegation. The defeat of Senator Hendricks in this city was a great surprise.

Troy, N. Y., May 8.—The Republicans of the XVIIIth Congressional District this afternoon elected John A. Quackenbush, of Rensselaer County, and James S. Smart, of Washington County, delegates to the National Convention. Richard A. Derrick, of Rensselaer County, and George L. Clemens, of Washington County, were chosen alternates. The Convention expressed no preference for Presidential nominee, and the delegates are uninstructed.

Springfield, Mass., May 8.—The Republicans of the XIth Congressional District at the Convention at Greenfield to-day, elected John W. Wheeler, of Orange, and John G. Mackintosh, of Holyoke, delegates to the National Convention, with E. S. Buffington, of Leominster, and L. D. James, of Williamsburg, alternates. The delegates are not instructed.

Pittsburg, Penn., May 8.—The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate to represent the XXIVth Congressional District in session here to-day unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing James G. Blaine, and directing the delegates representing the district in the National Convention to vote for and use all honorable means to secure his nomination, in the event of his candidacy for President. George M. Von Bonhorst was chosen to represent the district in the National Convention.

After taking forty ballots the convention adjourned until to-morrow without nominating a Congressional candidate. The district comprises Fayette, Greene and Washington Counties and a portion of Alleghany County.

A DISTINCTIVE REPUBLICAN BADGE.

At the meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee last evening, Chairman Baldwin stated that it would be necessary to employ some means to get the funds that would be needed. It was proposed to issue a distinctive badge of Republicanism in the form of a button, and sell it to members of the party for $1. It was voted to adopt this plan of raising money.

MACHINE-MADE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

Cortland, N. Y., May 8.—O. M. Kellogg, John Courtney, jr., and Wilson Greene were to-day elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Cortland County, and were instructed for Cleveland. The National and State Administrations were indorsed.

Charleston, W. Va., May 8.—The IIId District Democrats met to-day and elected J. A. Neidert, of Logan County; A. F. Matthews, Green Brier County, and Wesley Mollahan, of Kanawha County, as delegates to the St. Louis Convention. They indorsed Cleveland, also the State officers and Democratic representatives in the Upper and Lower house of Congress.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Ist Congressional District Democratic Convention here to-day chose J. B. Taney, of Wheeling, delegate-at-large to the St. Louis Convention; John Bassell, Clarksburg, and D. D. Johnson, Tyler County, district delegates. All are for Cleveland. The IVth District Democrats met at Ravenswood and indorsed Cleveland's tariff message and administration, and chose ex-United States Senator J. N. Camden as delegate-at-large, and James Copehart, Mason County, and General McHenry, of Cabell County, as district delegates. Ex-Governor Jackson was elected alternate-at-large and Dr. T. P. Carpenter and R. S. Blair, district alternates.

The IId District, at Grafton, instructed for Cleveland and chose the following delegates-at-large: William Clemens, Jefferson County; district, Joseph Moreland, Monongahela County, C. W. Daily, Mineral County.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

St. Louis, May 8.—The Prohibitionists of the XVIIIth Illinois District have nominated W. W. Edwards for Congress.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE FOR J. Y. McKANE.

Democratic delegates to the State Convention to meet in this city on May 15 were chosen in the twelve Assembly districts of Brooklyn last evening. In the XIIth District the protests of the delegates from the towns of Gravesend and New-Utrecht were disregarded and those towns were allowed no voice in the selection of the delegates under the order of the General Committee. John Y. McKane will carry the matter before the State Committee and try and have the delegates elected excluded from the State Convention.

CONGRESSMAN STAHLNECKER BEATEN.

An exciting Democratic primary election for delegates to the State Convention was held in Yonkers last night and resulted in the defeat of Congressman Stahlnecker, the ticket headed by Dougherty, being elected by 333 majority.

W. T. COLEMAN'S FAILURE.

WHY THE GREAT FIRM SUCCUMBED.

DISASTROUS ATTEMPTS TO KEEP TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, May 8.—The Coleman failure was the chief topic of conversation among merchants and at the down-town clubs to-day. The opinion yesterday was generally that reaching out and attempting to control too many lines of business brought on the disaster. These reckless methods were not known to the general public and confidence in the firm's stability was so great that they were carried on successfully for a long time. Most of the assets are unavailable for ready cash, and if closed out at once leading merchants who are good judges declare they will not realize 50 per cent of the liabilities. A significant feature of the failure was the appearance here on the day of the assignment of R. H. Kissel, of Delafield, Morgan, Kissel & Co., of New-York and Chicago, who opens a business here to-day. This firm for several years have done the Eastern business for Coleman, but last January all accounts were closed and the business East of the Rocky Mountains was turned over to them by Mr. Coleman. Mr. Kissel explained his arrival here at this time as merely a coincidence, but this is absurd. Mr. Kissel simply learned of Mr. Coleman's embarrassments and came here to try to establish himself on the wreck of the old firm. In this work he gets no sympathy. Bradstreet's agent here was indignant over Kissel's unbusinesslike way of hurrying out here and opening a branch office to-day without any warning to the agency.

The rumor that the Nevada Bank held a note for $200,000 proved true, and it was the pressure for the payment of this, with other demands from New York banks, that precipitated the failure. What Mr. Coleman can realize on his assets is wholly a matter of conjecture. A well-informed business man, in talking on the subject to-day, said: "All valuation given in Coleman's schedule of assets are inflated. It is doubtful whether you could get any one to take the borax works for a quarter of a million, while it is absurd to rate their value at two millions with the present uncertainty about the tariff. It would be a great risk to give even 10 per cent of Coleman's valuation, and if the Mills bill passed it will result in the shutting up of the borax works, as they can't run at a profit. Then take the San Rafael property, which is estimated at a million and a half. This is a boom valuation, and under the hammer if you get one-fifth of this sum you would do well. Coleman's large holdings in San Rafael have been cut up into villa lots and many sold at a high figure, but the real estate boom is shaky now, and a forced sale would bring prices down to real values. The same may be said of the Burri Burri Ranch in Santa Clara Valley and of the salmon canneries on the Columbia River and in Alaska. Nothing like the value put on them can be realized.

Mr. Coleman said before he left here for San Rafael: "My plans are to pay my debts in full. I hope we shall realize on our assets to the extent we now anticipate, and if we do we shall pay everybody in full. That at least shall be my ambition. If I can't do it with the assets I have I shall go to work and do it before I die. Fortunately, I am not yet a very old man. My health is good and I have considerable strength left for such a task. We lost heavily on fruit last year. The market was inflated here and we purchased heavily on the prospect. Low prices, stagnant market, bad handling and bad results of the work of our Eastern correspondents did the rest. Failure to realize on our borax property owing to the gloomy future of that mineral when on the free list and in competition with the foreign article, and losses of our firm on dried fruit last year, tell the whole story."

"I needed $300,000 to meet obligations in New-York due within a few days, and could not raise the amount without making promises and assuming obligations that I saw no probability of meeting."

From talks with fruitmen, it was learned that last year Coleman & Co. set out to control the fruit trade of this coast, especially in raisins, in which it was ambitious of making a corner. Raisins were purchased all over the State in order to obtain the control of this as well as other dried fruits, and after the prospective losses became apparent it was said that the firm evaded as far as possible the filling of promised orders. It is stated that over $1,000,000 must have been lost in last year's fruit transactions.

The assignees have made no progress with accounts yet. The chief local creditors are the Bank of California, with $190,000, of which $130,000 is secured; Nevada Bank, $220,000; Bank of British North America, about an equal aomunt; the New-England Bank, $100,000.

It is the general opinion here, however, that the firm will pull through, and Mr. Coleman has received many offers of assistance which he refused.

Chicago, May 8.—W. T. Coleman & Co. have had no agency either in Chicago or New-York since January 1, their business in both cities having passed into the hands of Delafield, Morgan, Kissell & Co., of which firm T. B. McGovern, the former Chicago agent of Coleman & Co., is a member. Mr. McGovern was seen at his house by a reporter and said that he first heard of the failure a few hours before. It was as great a surprise to him as he knew it would be to the business community generally. He estimated the liabilities at $2,000,000, nearly all of which would fall upon New-York City. Not a dollar would be lost in Chicago through the failure. The firm had been considered thoroughly reliable, and its credit was excellent. Its paper had been on the market and was chiefly in the hands of various New-York banks. The collapse would also involve many salmon and fruit canning establishments of the Pacific Coast, and many of those concerns would be unable to survive the crash.

Mr. McGovern was the attorney as well as the local agent of the Coleman Company, and wound up its affairs before they withdrew from this point. He had seen some things that he did not exactly like, but was not prepared for any such outcome. He thought the firm would be able to make a good showing toward a settlement. Mr. Coleman, he said, was a wealthy man. He was a large Pacific Coast land-owner, besides being extensively interested in other enterprises. His firm, he said, had often advanced money to the San Francisco house but had taken goods for every dollar of it, and would not lose a cent. Coleman & Co. have done business in Chicago amounting to as much as $200,000 a year.

HOW THE FAILURE WAS TAKEN HERE.

NEARLY A MILLION IN PAPER SAID TO BE HELD IN THE EAST.

The failure of William T. Coleman & Co. was a general theme of discussion in business circles yesterday, despite the fact that the assignment was not entirely unexpected. Various rumors indicating such a step have been current for some time, but notwithstanding this much surprise was expressed among business men, who had only known the firm as one of the wealthiest and most enterprising on the Pacific Coast and one of the largest in the borax trade in the world. It owns thousands of acres of borax land in California, and Mr. Coleman, the senior partner, whose name has been mentioned as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was supposed to be worth two or three millions at least.

The firm is composed of W. T. Coleman, Frank S. Johnson and Carlton C. Coleman. They had a branch in this city, at No. 71 Hudson-st., until January 1, when a new firm, Delafield, Morgan, Kissel & Co., took the Eastern business. The reasons for making this change were set forth by Coleman & Co. in a circular issued at the time, and the new firm, Delafield, Morgan, Kissel & Co., issued a circular as follows: "W. T. Coleman & Co. having transferred to us their warehouses and offices in New-York and Chicago, we will conduct the business under the firm name of Delafield, Morgan, Kissel & Co., making a specialty of Pacific Coast products, being retained and appointed by Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co., of San Francisco, as their sole agents east of the Rocky Mountains and in Canada."

Mr. Delafield said yesterday that his firm merely represented Coleman & Co. as commission merchants. They sent goods here and his firm sold them. Coleman & Co., he added, had done little business here lately, and he did not think they owed anything for merchandise in New-York. The greater part of their indebtedness in the East was on paper. He did not know what banks held the firm's paper, but was of the opinion that New-England banks were the most deeply interested. Mr. Delafield was formerly a partner with Coleman & Co., but withdrew to form the present firm of which he is the senior partner. C. W. Brown, who holds the power of attorney for Coleman & Co. in this city, declined to make any further statement of the firm's affairs.

At the office of Dix & Phyfe, note brokers, who acted for the San Francisco firm in New-York and other Eastern cities, it was stated that Coleman & Co.'s paper sold well up to the time of the failure. In fact, it was considered first-class in every respect. It was reported that about $900,000 of this paper was held in the East and nearly half this amount by New-York banks. It is well distributed among them, so that no institution will suffer seriously. There was a general disposition to discredit the statement that the firm's assets were as reported $4,000,000 against about $2,000,000 liabilities. Sympathy was expressed by many with Mr. Coleman. It is thought that he will be able to resume and pay every dollar he owes. One of the main causes of the failure was the investment of $1,000,000 or more in borax works, which the firm negotiated to sell, but the sale was spoiled by the proposal to put borax on the free list. It is feared that other San Francisco houses will be affected by the failure.